nurse in her brave peasant costume, looking down with pride upon her charge. I have never seen any picture by Zamacois so interesting as this. I do not propose to speak at any length of the Salon, in this letter, but I must say a word about our American artists who have pictures here, reserving criticism for a later letter. A name quite unknown to me, is that of Mr. Frederic A. Bridgman, who, the catalogue tells me, is a native of New-York, and who has studied with Gerome. He has two nictures one "The logue tells me, is a native of New-York, and who has studied with Gerome. He has two pictures, one "The Country Circus," the other, two girls rowing and talking. The girls are cleverly painted. One is leaning back and whispering some haughing nonsense in the other's ear who bends forward to eatch the words. The difficult position is well managed, and there is the working of an able artist in the man who could show by his treatment of the subject that he had a right to choose it. The other picture is more popular—and, in fact, neither, of the young women in the boat interests us much in her character, so that when we have taken our pleasure in studying the way in which the artist has contended character, so that when we have taken our pleasure in studying the way in which the artist has contended with troubles of his own contriving, we touch our hats to the young flirts in the boat, and go our ways. The "Country Circus" is much botter. There are two horses in the ring coming directly to us with that soft, slow gallop which country circus horses think dangerous and safe position on his shoulder. The clown and ring-master are in the middle of the ring, of which we only see half, and the andhence sit about on rough wooden benches. There is a great deal of talent shown in this picture, and we have very few men at home who are at all capable of doing anything so clever. The movement of the horses, the lightness of the riders, and the really remarkable skill with which the character and expressions of the spectators are caucht, make them. really remarkable skill with which the market the expressions of the spectators are caught, make them worthy of the praise I heard given it before the Salon was opened. Neither of Mr. Bridgman's pictures is good in color—they are thin and weak in this respect, but they have such good qualities—they held out

improve. would not be fair to judge Mr. Henry Bacon's paid the Scot by its appearance in the g above the line and in a slant-by which the light is so reflected as to unequal value to the colors. I should on hung above the line and in a slantposition by which the light is so reflected as to
e a very unequal value to the colors. I should
for to speak of this picture by a hard-working
ang man of talent after the pictures have all been
hung, as they will be in three weeks, that being
e somible French way of undoing the sins of the
uning committee. But I will just say here that it
a well-painted picture, in which every part has
on care ally studied to aid in telling the story,
e story a simple chough one of an artist who pays
his brenkfass and night's lodging by painting a
llow hou on the innkeeper's sign. The grouping
the names is natural, and so managed as to keep
andled a unity while allowing the eye to go
at come, now taking in the two girls at the
ill who are tensing one another about the handne young artist who is putting on the airs of a
ster, or what he thinks will pass for such; now
virus the blacksmith in the distance whose gawky
grentice has left him to stare at the wonderful
anger: now pleasing ourselves with the handsome
vant who can't keep her eves off the young fellow
life the cleans the table. There is great cleverness
Mr. Bacon's picture, and I am sure that when it
most down to its proper place upon the line, it will
fortunate to meet with many who will enjoy its
aure and its humor. Mr. Bacon's facility stands in
a way; 'tis a most dangerous gift in Faris, where
e temptations to try to work quickly and dexturely at once; to handle the master's style without
e haster's study, are very strong, but then many
the had a worse result.

I must leave the other Americans, Mr. Frank H.

ich makes a worse result, must leave the other Americans, Mr. Frank H. ith. Mr. F. B. Mayer, and Mr. May until my t letter, and many a painter and many a picture K. May 7.-What greater contrast than be tween the French Salon and the Exhibition of the Royal Academy! And the contrast is as great between the two sets of spectators as between the two collections of pictures. Strange as it may seem, ! find the English crowd much the gayer and more animated of the two. Perhaps this may be partly owing to the fact that, in consequence of the smaller size of the rooms, as well as their fewer number, the bozz of talk in the English galleries is more concentrated than in the French, where, except on Sunday no matter how many people be collected, there is mover an uncomfortable crowd. In the Royal Academy, however, every day, after 2 o'clock, there is such a crush as to render circulation a matter of difficulty. After that hour, seeing the pictures well s just impossible. The English people are much more considerate than the French in these matters, and do not push and take advantage of weakness, or of politeness, as their theoretically politer neighbors do, but bodies are bodies, and especially English bodies, and there are only so many square feet of inelastic space, and when the bodies are out of all reportion to the space, what is to be done? have the best will in the world, you may as unwilling as you ought to be, to squeeze your way past people who cannot move, to tread upon corns, to stand between placid old ladies or pretty young ones and pictures that they think " so nice" or so sweet," but, if you would move at all, you must nove as you can, and in the Royal Academy rooms there is but one way. Wedged in this crowd, and slowly moving, wedge-wise and edge-wise, von hear all the comments, all the criticisms, all the small-talk, and after some hours of it, weary hours, too, at the best, you get to feel at home among this frank, good-natured people. The French Salon is, as I have said, too big ever to be crowded, and the French have a singularly quiet, undemonstrative way of comporting themselves in places of this sort which gives a rather lonely air to the vast buildingsthe Louvre, Versailles, and this Palais de l'Industrie, where they heap their treasures together. Out in the open air, in parks and gardens, in the streets, at the theaters, the French are full of talk and laughter, but, as they pass in troops through rooms crowded with pictures, statues, and objects of art, they seem to lose their tongues and keep themselves to themselves. As for the average intellectual character of the two sets of spectators, the French and the English, there certainly does not appear to be much choice between them. The French are just as much taken with the poorest pictures in their gal-leries as the English are with the poorest in theirs. The kind of picture that has most charms for the English audience has no charms at all for the French; the converse is not always strictly true. I suppose a one work by Gérome, or Meissonnier, or Courbet, or Rouguerreau, or Merle would give great pleasure to

not be justifiable in all cases, but, in most of them, it certainly would, and it is one result of the teaching that art should have a religious or moral aim that so many English painters have set themselves to the task of painting pictures of the sort I allude to: pictures which grow out of their own contracted religious ideas and appeal to the contracted religious ideas of those who delight in them.

There is, no doubt, much foundation for the general action that the French know much more about art, and care much more for it, than the English; but art is growing in England, I think there can be as little doubt, are rather standing still than growing. But there is over the people in France—over all classes, and, especially, over the classes that supply the intellectual wants of the people—a spell thrown in these days; they are in an expectant, one may almost say, a fearful, mood, and, in such mood, the spirit does not do what it could. Not a single one of the men in Paris, ranked among the present great, is doing his best; some of them seem not to be doing anything. One must be in Paris, in the midst of it, to feel the stagnation.

This receives the server present processor that the processor great, is doing his best; some of them seem not to be doing anything. One must be in Paris, in the midst of it, to feel the stagnation.

English folk; but the religious, the domestic, the 'goody' pictures, which move great numbers of ex-

cellent people here to admiration, would make no

moression at all upon the unlearned across the -bannel and would excite only contempt in the bosoms of the learned there. This contempt would

not be justifiable in all cases, but, in most of them,

the men in Paris, ranked among the oresent great, is doing his best; some of them seem not to be doing anything. One must be in Paris, in the midst of it, to feel the stagnation.

This year, however, neither the French nor the English artists have inade great efforts, if we may judge by the exhibitions. In England we miss several important names, and many of the best known names are represented by very inferior work. Neither Holman Hunt, nor Leighton, nor Sandys has sent any pucture; Millias has sent six, and, taken altogether, they do not equal in value either his "Stella" or his "Miss Lehmann" of last year. Maclise, who died suddenly just on the eve of the opening, has contributed a picture which is utterly unworthy of his reputation, although, as you know, that reputation was never warranted by anything he ever produced. He had all the vices of the English school and none of its virtnes. He drew very ill, his color was no color, and he neither knew how to choose subjects, nor how to treat them. Yet he had the popular reputation of being a great artist, and no man's pictures were more sought for in the exhibitions unless perhaps, lately, those of Millais's, the standing puzzle being, how a public that could run after one of these men could at the same time run after the other. Mr. Landseer is another of the worshipped names in England whose this year's work throws great discredit on his name. He has a large picture of a race-horse standing in his stall with two kittens playing at his feet, that is neither better nor worse painted than it would have been if many another man had taken it is hand, and he has a large worse painted than it would have been if many mother man had taken it in hand, and he has a large of the Queen meeting Prince Albert on his from deer-stalking in 1850, which, I hope, for the credit of the craft, there is many and many a sign-painter in England who could have excelled. I have heard a reason suggested for the badness of this

dreadfully bad picture which, if it be the true one, does no credit to royalty, but I doubt if it can be true that Sir Edwin painted as badly as he could to punish his royal patron for beating him down in his prices. The English people have the reputation of being most devotedly loyal, and I dare say they are, but there is the most extraordinary collection of stories afloat about both the Queen and the Prince of Wales that I ever heard in a loyal country. It is really true that you hear far less scandal in Paris about the Emperor and the Empress than you do in England about the Queen, for scandal is scandal even if it leave untouched what we call "virtue" and expends itself in small talk about meanness, stinginess, beer-drinking, and ill-temper. But, though I do not believe any of these tales about the Queen, whose faults, I have no doubt, are much fewer than her virtues, the evidence of her bad taste in art and of he inability to serve its real interests are too clear to be mistaken.

inability to serve its real interests are too clear to be mistaken.

This picture by Landseer, with the portraits of the young Prince Leopoid and the Princess Beatrice, painted for the Queen by Sant, between which it haurs show well enough that these artists have not thought it worth their while to do their best; and the same may be said of Messus. Corbould and Weigall, who have painted other pictures for the Prince and Princess of Wales and for the Queen, which are as bad as they can possibly be—so bad, especially the portraits of the Prince and Princess by Weigall, that even the British public has been seen laughing in the faces of those presentments of august royalty.

The Exhibition of this year is deficient both in works of imagination, popularly understood, and in

august royalty.

The Exhibition of this year is deficient both in works of imagination, popularly understood, and in historical subjects. Landscape fares better, and there are a few noticeable and two or three remarkable works of this kind. Mr. Edward William Cook's pictures of shipping would be altogether admirable if they were not a little too clean-looking, and, as it is, they are so beautifully drawn as to make us rather think this defect a charm, for we can follow his lines everywhere, and we are pleased to follow them. There is a very strong picture by F. iWalker called "The Plow," which is perhaps as worthy a landscape as the exhibition contains, certainly such if one does not count Mr. Brett's magnificent "Clare, Ireland—the Wind going down with the Sun," a landscape, but a seascape, which it really is. Mr. Walker's picture is too large for what he has put into it, and this seems to result from his not knowing how to treat things in a large way, for there is enough in his subject to have made a grand picture in Turner's hands. But Mr. Walker's picture is one that suggests cutting up into smaller ones; this, that, and the other portion is line; we should like to have it in a frame by itself. Of course, a really fine composition we could not dissect in this way. Still, now-a-days' its semething to have a picture that is fine even in parts. Let us be grateful accordingly, Mr. Brett's large picture, of which I have given the title, is the most beautiful painting of water I have ever seen. It does not look as strong as it really is at first sight, for the delicacy, the almost too great delicacy, of the color. But the drawing of the water, the lines of the waves, of the eddies, and of the withdrawing breakers, is so satisfying, in its exquisitely varied and multitudinous beauty, that one who loves and knows the sea can only enjoy. I do not believe it was ever so painted before.

Next week I will take up the Exhibition in earnest, which it is impossible to do after only two days' study of it.

ROME.

THE INFALLIBILITY SCHEMA—DEATH OF AN AMERICAN LADY.

ROME, May 10.—"Pigeons have risen in price,"

said a friend to me the other day. "How so?" I asked. "Why, have you not heard that the Bishops have each of them secured a pigeon?" I shall not follow the insinuated blasphemy any further, but it is one of the natural results of an effort to suppress the exercise of reason, and to substitute for it a blind faith in the decisions of 700 elderly gentlemen. The great masses of the people laugh at the Council, and if they did nothing more than that, the harm done would not be great; but from laughing at absurdities they proceed to laugh at all that we are accustomed to regard as most sacred. Such are some of \*he bitter fruits of the Vatican (Ecumenical Council of

In my last letter I said that the scheme on the Supremacy of the Roman Pontiff had been given out on Friday, 29th April, and that on Infallibility on Saturday, the 30th of April, and that these were really the answers to the French note backed up by half the Powers of Europe. But what cares the Vatican for such remonstrances? In the words of one of its organs, the Unita Cattolica, "Pius IX. defics the diplomacy of Sovereigns, and even of Hell." Rather strong, but true. I now send you the text and a translation of the famous scheme or schemes. It runs as follows:

runs as follows:

[Translation.]

1. If any one shall say that the Episcopal Chair of the Roman Church is not the very true and Infallible Chair of the Elessed Peter, or that it has not been difinely chosen by God as the most solid, enduring, and incorruptible rock of the whole Christian Church—let him be 2. If any one shall say that there exists on earth, dis-

2. If any one shall say that there exists an earth, assistinct and separate from the Chair of the Blessed Peter, any other Infallible Chair of the Truth of the Gospel of Christ the Lord—let him be anathema.
3. If any one shall deny that the Divine Supremacy of the Chair of the Blessed Peter is to all men, whether mobelievers or believers, whether laymen or bishops, necessary as the true road to eternal salvation—let him be anotherma.

4. If any one shall say that each and all of the Roman Pontiffs, legitimately elected are not all of the Roman

crogative of Infallibility to teach the Church the ord of God, pure from all corruption and error—let m be anothema.

It is any one shall say that Œeumenical Councils are nower placed by God in the Church for feeding the Di-ce flock on the Word of God superior to the Roman milli, or equal to him, or necessary, by Divine institu-on, to the completion of the Infallible Magistracy of a Ukhan of Rome-light him by anothem.

This is said to be the reformed Scheme which once formed the eleventh and the following article of the Scheme de Ecclesia, but which since the action of French diplomacy have been promoted to the first French diplomacy have been promoted to the first place. As they were distributed some time in the month of March in their entirety with the Scheme de Ecclesia, they have already received the written observations of the Fathers, and have been submitted to the manipulations of the Delegation (Committee). They are now reproduced in their reformed state and the Council can proceed to business at once. The entire Scheme de Ecclesia consists of sixteen chapters, of which the eleven and twelfth were on the Roman Pontiff. These have been extracted and formed into a separate Scheme ad hoc—Intallibility—the remaining chapters beeng passed over until the great object of the Council has been gained. I hope I have made myself clear, though to tell the truth where everything is wrapped in mystery, it is very difficult to obtain clear views of anything. On Wednesday, the 4th May, a Congregation was held in St. Peter's to vote the Little Catechim. As may be expected at this late season, few persons were present in the church, and those tardy stragglers who had never seen so many live Bishops assembled together before. A shrill voice raised always to the same pitch was very audible, as proceeding from the Council Hall, and a "Placet" at intervals told the rest of the story. The voting was going forward, but what was the precise result it was impossible to ascertain. The Fathers shook their heads and appealed to their oaths. Some ventured to say that the Little Catechism had been approved, but several incidents led me to suppose that the Ultramontanes were not highly satisfied. The official journal was silent on the following evening, and it was not until the next that it simply stated that "the voting had been proceeded with."

Now I have ascertained that there were 56 who voted "non placet", 44 or 45 who voted "placet justa modum." and 50 who abstained from voting. Some go so tar as to suppose that a new Scheme on the same subject will be brought forward, but as it has been virtually decided that everything is to be determined place. As they were distributed some time in the month of March in their entirety with the Scheme this fact.

I have just learned that the next Congregation will be held on Friday, the 13th inst.

ITALY. EFFORTS TO AMEND THE FINANCES-CERNUSCHI AT HOME.

FLORENCE, May 8.-The fourteen Commisdoners chosen by Parliament to examine the financial projects have made many apparent modifications, but they leave the corner-stone secured. They reject Sellas's proposition for the addition of five per cent on direct taxes, for the increasing of the city octroi dues by one tenth, for raising \$2,000,000 extra on the grinding tax, and \$15,000,000 on other taxes; they propose to admit \$12,600, 000 of additional taxes, and \$4,500,000 of economies, thus obtaining \$16,500,000 toward the deficit, which they place at \$22,000,000 only. In order to obtain the odd \$7,500,000 they count on the \$2,500,000 which France is to pay in 1871 for the Mount Cenis tunnel, and for the rest trust to an

increase of one-tenth on the income tax. They approve of his selling rents to the amount of \$16,000,000, and en-tirely sanctioned the connection with the National Bank for the immediate needs of the Treasury.

On the bank convention and increase of income tax. the opposition—who, you may remember, refused to vote for Commissioners, or to serve on Commissions if elected -will give him battle. The counter-projects prepared by Aivisi and Servadio are as follows: Aivisi proposes a family tax-all families in Italy to be divided into 12 categories, to include every class save the utterly destitute and poor families who have a son in the army. The
lowest category would, necording to Alvisi's plan, pay \$2
per annum; the highest but one, \$1,022; the highest,
\$2,048. The total product is calculated at \$40,000,000 per
annum; the tax to be continued for three years. Servadio, with a certain number of followers, proposes the
collection of the forced circulation of the notes of the
National Bank, and the substitution of Bank of Italy
notes by the Government, coaranteed on the ceclesiastical property. The debt of the state toward the National
Bank of \$75,000,000 is the pretext for the continuation of
the forced circulation of its notes to the amount of
\$120,000,000. Let the State pay in its own notes, to be
gradually destroyed as the ceclesiastical property is
gradually sold.
But the plan most in favor with the members of the
Left is that presented yesterday to the House by Dep.
Malorana Calatabiano, signed by 63 members, consisting
of 11 articles.

Its purport is to prevent the National Bank from increasing its rates during the year 1870. On the 1st of Janwey 127 the State shall issue notics to the amount of categories, to include every class save the utterly desti-

of 11 articles.

Its purport is to prevent the National Bank from increasing its rates during the year 1870. On the 1st of January, 1871, the State shail issue notes to the amount of ninety-five millions. On these notes shall be written State bebt-seventy-five millions shall be given to the National Bank in payment of its debt, and the bank shall restore the ecclesiastical bonds now in its possession. The other twenty millions to remain at the service of the treasury; the sale of the ecclesiastical property to serve as a sinking fund.

Secretary Sellas and his friends, who prefer the convention with the bank and a fresh loan of twenty-four millions and a half to the twenty millions to be raised by the issue of State notes, have induced the bank administration to reduce the interest from 80 centimes per 160 frances to 60 centimes for 160 frances for 60 frances for 60

thyself?"

The Moderates are delighted with the expalsion of Cernuschi. He is one of the men whom they never forgive—one of the chief actors in the Mi'anese revolution, the "five days," when the marmed populace expelled the Austrians without the aid of princes, After the King's capitulation, he went to Rome, and with Calded and Cattaline was created Barricade Commissioner. His proclamation to the Romans on the 29th of April is a chef deserve: "The science of barricades," he savs, "is like that of liberty. Every one can teach it, Defense is not diseut; offense, should the enemy dare to penetrate, is still easier. Tiles, stones, glass, furniture, are properties which every invader fears. In short, it is decided: the Government of Priests, we will have it no longer." On the morrow, the 30th April, the Romans obeyed these precents, and the French were driven back to Civita Vecchia. In 1800, when pensions for the defenders of their country were proposed, Cernuschi's name was mentioned. Cavour started to his feet. "Nevar!" he said. "Those who are not with us may have their special motives which he may respect, but we consider them enemies, adversaries, and hence never (giamman) shall we consent that the State do any special thing in their behalf. As for Cernuschi, he has such a lucrative employment in Paris that he did not care to abandon it to come and offer his sword in 1820 to Italy, either in the regular or irregular army."

sword in 1869 to Italy, either in the regular or irregular army."

This spiteful speech, unworthy of Cavour, raised a storm in the House. Cernuschi replied quite quietly that he did not believe in the measures taken for the unfleation of his country, and that, a Republican in the past, present, and future, only for a Republican in the unsheather his sword.

His immense financial abilities even his adversaries admire. These have enabled him to make a large fortune which he spends for his idea—a Republic anywhere, everywhere.

XLIst CONGRESS-Second Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, May 28. Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.) called up the

bill to provide for Post-Offices, United States Revenue, Pension and Judicial offices in Trenton, N. J. Passed. ANOTHER OCEAN CABLE. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition from

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a pelition from the American Cable Company of New-York State, proposing to lay a cable from New-York City to the Azore Islands, thence to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Lands End, Enghand, and thence to Havre and Amsterdam, and noking for such aid as Congress may be willing to extend. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from the colored citizens of Maryland, setting for in that they are exposed to proscription when they travel either by land or water; that they are treated there in accordance with the inflamous decision of the late Chief-Justice, denied comfortable lodging, and asking for a remedy by Congress. Mr. Summet said the subject was now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee, to which he asked the reference of the paper. It was so referred.

reference of the paper. If was so referred.

At 121 o'clock Mr. CHANDLER, (Rep. Mich.) proceeded to address the Senate upon the resolution recently introduced by him for restoring our foreign commerce to American vessels. Passing to a consideration of the question as to the best means of again acquiring our position as one of the chief carriers of the world, he said the idea that a remedy was to be found in ship-building was not tenable. In regard to drawbacks, be took issue as to the soundness of the proposition of universal draw ck in Mr. LYN II Solit, in the content of the domestic direction of our foreign commerce. While the domestic pulsed no protection, he would favor a drawback equal the amount of the duty on imported sterials, to be used in the construction of iron vessels intended for foreign traffic. He then forced to the advantage cajoyed by the English over merican ship-builders in the difference of wages of bor, and replied to a suggestion by Mr. Sherman as to bor, and replied to a suggestion by machinery for labor, this tion of iron vessels intended for foreign traffic. He then referred to the advantage cajoyed by the English over American ship-builders in the difference of wages of labor, and replied to a suggestion by Mr. Sherman as to whether, by the substitution of machinery for labor, this difference could be overcome. He thought the result would be the reverse. He had found in English shipyards every species of material used in vessel-building manufactured in the yard, excepting only iron ore and coal, which, in the yard he visited, was brought from a yard seven miles distant. He then showed the difference in the cost of construction. A three thousand tun iron ship costing in this country from six to eight hundred thousand dollars could be built in England for from three to four hundred thousand dollars. An anstance of economy of Iron over wooden vessels was shown in the fact that one three thousand tun iron prepeller could carry as much freight as nine sailing vessels of a thousand tuns each. Mr. Chamiler discussed at length the disadvantages of the United States in attempting to compete at once with foreign mattons in the carrying trade. The question was, whether it was better to perint our citizens for a limited period to go into the markets of the world and buy ships that could and would compete with foreign vessels, or whether subsidies should be paid. Let our builders have a drawback, and in a few years we would beat the world at iron ships as we had beaten them at wooden ships. The most effective remedy, he thought, was in the calargement of our domestic commerce by the extension of our borders and the absorption of the Gulf Islands, the Sandwich Islands, Canada, and Columbia. San Domings stood knocking at the door for admission, and he would annex the island without further delay. It possession would give us the key to the Gulf, and in five years we would have Cuba and all the other islands. Then, having conicol of the products of the tropics, we would make all the world tributary. In this connection he said that

Mr. CHANDLER though it would be more sensible for Chila to pay this Government than to receive pay for being made a part of this country. He would never give a copper for the island, and that since voting to buy that iceberg Alaska, he had not felt like buying any more land. He did not propose to pay money for Cuba under

and. He did not propose to pay money for closs after any pretense.

Mr. SUMNER inquired as to the probable cost of a war resulting from the acquisition of San Domingo.

Mr. CHANDLER asserted that if the American flag was hoisted in that island, it would be impossible to get up a war there; that at best there was no one there disposed to fight. He proceeded to show from authority and statistics the fertility of the soil and the natural wealth of the island, and that diplomacy and diplomatic dinners had more than anything else to do with preventing its annexation.

need than anything else to do with preventing its annexation.

At 12½ o'clock the Senate proceeded with the District of Columbia business. The bill to prevent any officer or employé of the Corporation from acting as an election or registration officer was passed. The bill to authorize a stenographer for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was also passed.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L) was deputed by resolution to preside during the temporary absence of the Vice-President. At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned till Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SMITH (Rep., Vt.) offered a resolution ailing on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any telegraph companies, having offices in proper Assessor the amount of their gross receipts as re

proper Assessor the amount of their gross receipts as required by law. Adopted.

Mr. WILLARD (Rep., Vi.), Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812, reported several pension bilis; among others, bills renewing the pensions to two pensioners in Tennessee, payment of which had been suspended during the war. Discussion ensued, and, as much opposition was developed, the bill was withdrawn.

AID FOR THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. WILLARD also reported a general bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of 1812.

The bill grants pensions of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{is neut, to the surviving officers and enlieted and drafted nea, including allitia and vointers of the adilitary and naval service of the United States, who served consensively three months in the way of 1812, and were honorably discharged, and who are in circumstances which render them dependent upon others for support, and who gave no sid or comfort to the enemy during the late Rebellion.

Mr. WINANS (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend by striking out the exception in reference to giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion, arguing that the old men were physically incapable of rendering active aid to the Rebellion.

Mr. #OLMAN (Dem., Ind.) moved to amend by including the surviving widows of such officers and men married before or during the war of 1812, and who are in like circumstances.

Mr. WILLARD, in his closing remarks, said that the

to have the House go to business on the Speaker's table, and the House then, at 15, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohlo), Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a number of an endimentato the first section, mostly second changes ht the text, which were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the tax on sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold, and silver was reduced from two cents for every one dollar to one cent the present rate.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to insert the provision taxing contracts for the sale or delivery of gold coin through a chearing house or other institution one-twentieth of one per cent additional. Agreed to.

A member offered an amendment doubling the tax on all gambling operations of gold and stocks. Agreed to. (This was recommended by the Committee on Banking in its report on the gold panic.) The paragraph in regard to foreign commercial brokers whose annual sales do not exceed \$100,000, shall pay each a special tax of \$1,000," &c.

The paragraph relating to claim agents was amended by striking out the different rates, and leaving it to read, "Claim agents shall each pay \$10."

The paragraph relating to lottery managers was amended by increasing the tax from \$1,000 and the samended by adding the words, "Any retail liquor-dealers was amended to pay only half the above rates of taxation."

The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor-dealers was the samended so as to read, "Wholesale liquor-dealers was the namended so as to read, "Wholesale liquor-dealers was as the amended so as to read, "Wholesale liquor-dealers was the same amended so as to read, "Wholesale liquor-dealers was the same amended so as to read, "Wholesale liquor-dealers was the same amended so as to read, "Wholesale liquor-

quired to pay only half the above rates of taxation."

The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor-dealers was then amended so as to read, "Wholesale liquor-dealers shall each pay \$100, and \$10 additional for every \$1,000 on all sales in excess of \$2,5,000."

On motion of Mr. GAEFIELD (Rep., Ohio) the exemption of savings institutions was limited to those not authorized to receive a higher rate of interest than the rate authorized by the general laws of the States wherein they are located.

On motion of Mr. WOODWARD (Dem. Pa.), the provise exempting eaving banks from tax was made a general exemption by striking out the words, "limiting it to deposits invested in United States securities, and to deposits less than \$500 made in the name of any one person."

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to bankers the words "and a tax of one-quarter of one per cent each mouth on the averag amount of all deposits of public money in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer, or any disbursing of

son to the creatiof the Freuenter, or any disconsing one cer of the United States."

On motion of Mr. PETEES (Rep., Me.) the following words were added: "And no National bank shall be compelled to continue as a depository of the public fundionger than such bank may elect."

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), the parameters was graph relating to places of public annaements was amended by reducing the tax on gross receipts of the owner or lessee of any permantly located place of annaement from three to one per cent. On motion of Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.), an additional

Mr. K.F.KR (Dem., 1994.) moved to reduce the Gay of bowling alleys and billiard-tables from \$20 to \$10 on car alley and table. Rejected. On motion of Mr. El.A (Rep., N. H.), the paragrap concerning hotels, inns or taverns, was amended, by co-cluding taverns where the yearly rent of the property duding layerins where to the continuous problems where the state of the relating to distillers was amended by taxing distillers of spirits from apples, peaches, or grapes, producing ten barrels or less within a year, \$40, and \$4 for every barrels.

produced in excess of ten barrels.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Iil.) moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to rectilers the provise that it shall apply to authorized distillers who merely rectify splitts of their own production. The amendment was opposed by Mr. PROSSER (Rep., Tenn.).

Without disposing of the amendment, the House, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned until Taesday.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I would like to suggest to the Secre tary of the Treasury, through THE TRIBUNE, that frands in the collection of the Revenue tax on cigars would be largely impossible if a Revenue stamp of small valu

largely impossible if a Revenue stamp of small value was, by law, required to be affixed on the lighting end of each eigar, when the process of manufacture is complete, or when the same is passed at the Custom-House, if manufactured abroad.

The present way of stamping the boxes is unquestionably open to fraud, while the other mode proposed need not be in any wise, and is not intended to be prohibitory. If every eigar smoked paid one cent to the revenue, whether its value was great or small, an enormous revenue could be easily and surely collected, and with no possibility of evasion in the hands of capable officers.

New York, May 25, 1850,

W. D. Telfer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: I find the following statement in one the leading editorials of your paper this morning: Dexter was passed the other day in Harlem-line by a serub roa-does not follow that Dexter's running days are over, or that the

It does not follow that Deriver's maning days are ever, or that the series readile is a new Lalf Flors.

This is a mistake. I have a stable of trotting horses which is by common coment without an equal in the world. Six or seven of their performances, as the record shows, are unrivated. Dexter has trotted in public in 2.1%, and I consider him a good deal better to-day than he was when he made that performance, especially his fore feet, which, under my system of shoeling, have greatly expanded and improved. It is not true that he was passed in Harlem lane or anywhere else. All the rruth about my horses I am quite willing should be published; in fact, I feel that I have a right to be just a little bit proud of iff. But what has prompted anybody to publishing the absurd fabrications about them, to one of is broad of it. But what has promped anyong to pending the abourd fabrications about them, to one of which you—of course inadvertently—have given crelence, I cannot imagine.

Ledger Office, New York, May 28, 1870.

[We saw the statement in an exchange, and used it

in a political article as an illustration,—attaching less importance to it than Mr. Bonner docs.- [ED.

EXPERIENCE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: An article in your paper of May 4, concerning the treatment of the insane, contains a good deal of truth. I have been a patient in two different asylums, and received my discharge from one of them not mor than two years ago. My eyes have beheld sights so cruel and inhuman as to chill my blood. One patient, refusing way, was pounded badly, then pushed into a chair, called a "dirty beast," and struck while sitting. The patient remonstrating, several attendants put "straps" upon him, tied his hands, and shoved him into a room. Then him, tied his hands, and shoved him into a room. Then
the brutes in human form kicked and pounded the poor
fellow for about 20 munutes, until he was black and blue.
I heard him ery, "bon't pound, me so when my hands
are tied fast!" Those of the patients who were looking
in at the door were driven away; but the unfortunate
man told me subsequently that he thought three of his
ribs were broken. He was hunt so severely that he could
hardly walk for several days.
One old gentleman, gray, bent with the weight of 70
years, thought he must have a bath. He went into the
bath-room and got into the water; but, as it was not the
regular bathing day, a rough, hard-hearted attendant
pulled the old man out by the hair of his head, kicked
him, and said, "You old devil, I will learn you the regulations." The old gentleman was the next day removed
to one of the back hails, and a few days after was carried
out to the dead-house.

Patients were superious marked in an andershood

him, and said, "You old devil, I will learn you the regulations." The old gentleman was the next day removed to one of the back halls, and a few days after was carried out to the dead-house.

Patients were sometimes punished in an underhand way. I was myself locked up for six weeks in the hottest weather, not allowed to go once out into fresh air for exercise, and tobacco was taken away from me to make the punishment greater, as I was very nervous, and the physicians permitted me to use it. The only reason of this treatment was because I had told the attendants it was not right to pound and misuse sick and insane men. Such treatment rendered me timorous, and afterward I dared not go to bed until I had secured my self in my room by piacing my bed against the door. Some of the attendants were not fit to be placed over convicts. They have locked up patients before the regular time at night, in order to go into the city and visit houses of ill-fame. I have heard them boast of this.

Letters written by patients were not sent. Most of my letters from my mother were stopped, as I have since learned. Many sick patients suffer for want of a good nurse. In instances where patients refused to take medicine, faneying it contained poison, attendants pried their mouths open with a piece of iron, and, if they had much trouble, would pound the patients, as they expressed it, to "teach them to take their drugs." One man when he came was sick, but not violent. He gave a good deal of trouble to them, and they used to pound and bruise him accordingly. I, one day, passed the room where he was, and beheld him locked in a crib or cage. His head was nearly twee its natural size, and his cyes blackened. It was hard for me to recognize the man, those wretches had bruised him so badly. His wife, finding him in so bad a condition, took him home, we heard that he died soon after arrival at home. At the asylum they assured his wife finding hom his no behad a condition, took him home, we heard that he died soon after arrival at home. At the

UNNECESSARY LAND GRANTS-ONE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS-LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You have always favored liberal grants

f alternate sections of public lands to secure the onstruction of railroads which should bring undeveloped sections into market where such roads could The bill grants persons of a second construction of the dilitary and naval service of the United States, who served consecutively three months in the war of 1812, and were honorably discharged, and who are in circumstances which reader them dependent upon others for support, and where giving away one section makes its alternate worth the minimum price for both. But you made be gave no add or confort to the camp during the late Rebellion.

Mr. WINANS (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend by striking out the exception in reference to giving add and comfort to the Rebellion, arguing that the old men were physically incapable of rendering active aid to the Rebellion.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) moved to amend by including the surviving widows of such officers and men married before or during the war of 1812, and who are in like circumstances.

Mr. WILLARD, in his closing remarks, said that the bill would apply to from 15,000 to 20,000 persons.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and pending amendment, making the bill apply also to widows who had been married before the close of the war, was agreed to by 83 Yeas to 34 Nays. The bill was then passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) made as ineffectual effort.

ELP aso and Pacific. The line of the runs referred to like the plant of the company in which Gen. Premont has been interested, which is known as the Memphis, and landerstand them:

A year or two ago, Congress made a grant of land in favor of a Southern Pacific Railroad Company—not the officer in St. Louis, nor the company in which Gen. Premont has been interested, which is known as the Memphis, and Index and Incidental expenses, went to the facts in brief, as I understand them:

A year or two ago, Congress made a grant of land in favor of a Southern Pacific Railroad Company—not the officer in St. Louis, nor the company in which Gen. Premont has been interested, which is known as the Memphis, in St. Louis, nor the company in which Gen. Premont has been interested, which is known as the Memphis, in St. Louis, nor the company not be built by private capital without such bounty,

through the coast counties south of San Francisco Bay. The grant of Congress lapsed for non-fulfillment of its conditions. Subsequently, the owners of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific ailroads obtained control of the franchises of this Southern Pacific, but determined to run the main line of the road through San Joaquin and Tulare Valleys. This would carry them through the richest beit of agricultural lands to be found on the Pacific Coast. If the railroad men could transfer their land-grants to the new route, they would get a territory of immeasurably greater value than that intended by Congress.

land-grants to the new route, they would get a territory of immeasurably greater value than that intended by Congress.

The Legislature of California seems to have feared this movement, and—in obedience to strong indications of public sentiment in favor of reserving the public lands for the benefit of actual sattlers—carly last Winter adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to restore to the public domain yet open for general settlement the hands of the Southern Pacific, and also declaring against farther grants to railroads in that State. The Railroad Company, in deviating from the route prescribed by its charter, had impaired that instrument. It now appears that, during the last hours of the session, a bill was smuggled through the Legislature sanctioning the change of route, and comfirming and legalizing all that the Company had done. The bill was passed so quietly that the public and press seem to have known nothing of it. The Sacramento Union, published at the State Capital, with a view to affecting a restoration of that a certified copy of it had been presented at the Federal Capital, with a view to affecting a restoration of the forfeited lands. The Union says it must have been hastily sunggled through both Heuses, and received the Governor's signature without a thorough examination on his part of the context.

It is a notorious fact that those interested in the Central Pacific Railroad intend to build the Southern Pacific Railroad, whether they get a land-grant or not. They have distinctly asserted that purpose; and if they should hesitate, there are others who do not doubt the good policy of constructing the road with private capital, to secure the remunerative business which it is sore to command. There is no occasion, therefore, to give away the public lands in this instance, and Congress should see to it that they are reserved for homesteads for private settiers.

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1870.

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1870.

GENERAL NOTES.

Harlem & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, have just launched an iron collier boat, to carry coal to Boston from Pennsylvania. It has 13 water-tight compartments, will carry 700 or 800 tims, and go to Bostou in eight days. As the vessel will have no return freight, water is to be let into the compartments for ballast, and pumped out at the end of the trip.

The Port Byron Times apologizes for its in-

gratitude to friends who assisted it in its hour of need.

More than two years ago it was burned out, and kind, sympathizing patrons of literature came forward gush-ingly and subscribed for the paper "to encourage it." They have not yet paid their subscriptions, and the pro-prietor fears that he may find his best friends—like Don-Casar de Bazan—among his creditors.

The population of India is 164,671,621. Feudatory Iodia, estimated 48,000,000; total,212,671,621. Number of square miles, 1,577,638. The Province of Oude has the greatest density of population—434 persons to the square mile. All India has 154 to the mile, and Russia has 16 persons to the mile; the United States only 26; Brazil only 2; Turkey only 20. The Province of Oude has 51.8 per cent of males, and 48.2 of females, while England has 38.84 per cent of males and 51.25 per cent of females.

It is not always satisfactory to "strike oil." The Philadelphians object to petroleum in shad. Those fish caught below the mouth of the Schuylkill Eiver, are ash caught below the mouth of the Schuyikhi faver, are said to be perceptibly flavored. It is thought they imbite something that is thrown into the water by the oil refineries on the bank. Whatever it is, and debious as its ofor may be to speculators when first extracted from the bowels of the earth, it is unsuited to those of humanity. Oild Rapid would have objected that it smacks of the shop.

Some time since we noticed the case of a fastidious young woman who refused to be baptized in the same tank with a convert of African descent, preferring to risk her salvation rather than submit to such an ring to risk her salvation rather than submit to such an indignity. Per contra, we have now to record that at Pewee, ky., last Sanday, Bishop Cummins of the P. E. Church confirmed in one batch (if we may use the expression) "three young ladies and one colored man," which, it is historically declared, "never happened in Pewee P. E. Church before." In order to appreciate the moral courage of Bishop Cummins in this religiously rebuilding the heathenism of caste distinctions, it must be remembered that there are still a great many Bishops, of several persuasions in the country, who would decline to confirm candidates for membership without distinction of color.

An interesting case (Maybugh agt, Rosenthal) has just been decided by Mr. Justice Storer of Ohio. Mayhugh, in 1856, deserted his family and went to California; in 1859 he wrote to his wife, sending her a small remittance; he was not heard of again until 1868, when he made his appearance in Cheinnati. Meanwhile, in 1867, more than seven years after he had been last heard from his wife had exchanged, upon the legal presumption of his death, a house in the city for a farm in the country. Mayhngh brought his action to recover the city property; but Judge Storer, in a very able opinion, held that after a desertion of seven years, the wife had elearly the right to suppose her husband dead, and, as his heir together with her children, to make such disposition of the estate as she saw fit. The Court therefore refused to interfere with the conveyance to Eosenthal of the city property, and intimated pretty strongly that the husband's title to the farm taken in exchange was rather dubous.

A curious will-case has just, been temporahugh, in 1856, deserted his family and went to California

A curious will-case has just, been temporarily at least, adjusted in Chicago. The testament was that of one Andreas Eckner. This document was drawn up by a Teutonic Justice of the Peace who testified that up by a Tentonic Justice of the Feace who testines that when the will was executed, the testator was so far gone that he could do no more than answer "yaw" to each question that was asked blim. The Justice further de-pessed that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the said Eckner was "starved to death," possibly by impa-tient heirs and legatees in a hurry to realize. However, the case being given to a jury, they found "the instru-ment to be the last will and testament of the deceased." an impecanious deinise—provided always that he leaves enough to satisfy the undertaker and the sexton. As yet another instance of the chronic botheration attendant upon the settlement of cestates, take a case just adjudicated in Philadelphia. Elizabeth Domaghy (such, it appears, was her name, though she was called Elizabeth McGuigan to the last) died, it was supposed, intestate, leaving an estate valued at \$160,000. The next of kin are preparing to administer, when a young man appears, named Domaghy, who avers that he was clandestinely esponsed to the aforesald Elizabeth, and produces a will bequeathing to him the entire estate, real and personal, of the testatrix, Elizabeth. Wath this the bosoms of the disappointed relatives, and they pray and beseech the Register of Wills to send the issue to a jury. But the Register is implacable. In the first place, he says that he is by no means sure that the "relatives" are in the least related to the deceased; and, in the second place, if they are, the will appears to be a perfectly good one. So the "relatives," real or suppositiions, unavailingly gnash their teeth, and the "young man, named Heary Domaghy," cuters into his possessions.

THE GEORGIA INVESTIGATION.

GOV. BULLOCK UNDER CHARGES BEFORE THE STATE LEGISLATURE-STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF HIS ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIA-

TIONS OF PUBLIC FUNDS. N. L. Augier, Treasurer of Georgia, at the quest of the State Legislature, has prepared and pubished, under date of May 18, 1870, the "instances in which Gov. Bullock has transcended his authority and violated both the Constitution and laws of Georgia." These nstances are enumerated under the head of charges, each having its specifications, and, omitting trivial and general ones, read as follows:

eral ones, read as follows:
The drawing and appropriating of State funds from the
Fourth National Bank of New-York.
The hypothecating and selling of \$265,500 of the 7 per
cent mortgage bonds of this State.
The drawing of Executive warrants on an improper
fund, viz.: Drawing warrants on the Printing Fund to
pay for printing or advertising the Governor's proclamations, orders, &c. Also the drawing of warrants to pay
for more clerks in the Executive office than the law permits.

for more ciers in the Executive once that you of Public Printer for \$10,000, as an advance on the Printing Fund of 1869, although so instructed by the House of Representatives by a voic of over three to one.

Using and allowing to be used the earnings of the Western and Atlantic Eallroad in a manner otherwise

than is prescribed.

The unusual and extraordinary manner of disbursing the contingent Fund, nearly two-thirds of which was disbursed for "incidental expenses of Executive Depart-The Treasurer, after explaining how he came to sus-

pect that money drawn for legitimate purposes were directed to other uses, which he intimates were the "giving of expensive entertainments rivaling princely extravagance," says he visited New-York and found that Gov. Bullock had drawn \$85,000 of unappropriated funds from the Fourth National Bank. He adds that the Governor's action in selling the \$265,500 of bonds as charged destroyed the ability of the State to comply with the conditions of a circular we mutually agreed to have published, causing great and incessant murmurings by bend-holders in Europe and this country." He further says:

holders in Europe and this country." He further says:
Gov. Bullock has drawn warrants in favor of the various newspapers in the state to pay for publishing Executive proclamations, etc., on the Printing Fund to the amount of over \$40.000, heside a large amount of outstanding claims for similar publishing. He has drawn on the 7th sec. app. Act of 1809, and the 23d sec. app. Act of 1809 (both of the same import), for over \$185,000, while other Governors never made use of it, finding their Contingent Fund of \$20,000 ample. The law is specific that all the carnings of the Western and Atlantic Road over and above what is used and necessary for railroad purposes, shall be paid into the State Treasury monthly, and from the fact that nothing is being paid in, notwithstanding the high freights and great increase of business, while other administrations paid from \$20,000 to \$50,000 per month, there are strong grounds to fear that very large amounts are being used in violation of law.

I find, in looking over the reports of former Controller Generals for the eight years previous to Gov. Bullock's inauguration, that the incidental expenses of the Executive Department averaged less than \$230 per annum, while Gov. Bullock, for a period of less than six months, drew out \$11,000. This great discrepancy requires investigation, to see where this large amount of over \$11,000, incidental expenses, went to.

There is something more of less important matter, in which Gov. Bullock is charged with residing at Washing-

which Gov. Bullock is charged with residing at Washington to calumniate and traduce the State, and with not paying his taxes, and living fast on very slender, in fact OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE BOAT RACE AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE QUAKER CITY FICKED CREW OF PHILADEL-PHIA AGAINST THE MIDSHIPMEN-THE LAT-TER VICTORIOUS-STYLES OF TRAINING-COULTER VERSUS BLAIKIE.

Annapolis, May 27 .- Singularly enough, although nearly every college in the country, conveniently situated to navigable waters, has made rowing an institution, and in many cases an art, the Navat Academy, where, it might be thought, this would be a peenling pertinent and practical branch of instruction, has, until quito recently, entirely neglected its artistic use. Within the past two years, however, Admiral Porter has shown a great interest for the improvement and success of this department of our national education, and has won the admiration of the mid-hipmen. Appreciating the ad-vantage to the service of a corps of efficers well taught in the scientific use of the oar, he procured for the use of the midshipmen several boats, fitted for these waters, and crews were soon organized. A constantly growing interest followed, and annual class races were instituted; fact, almost everything was done to establish rowing upon a permanent basis, except the thing most essential that the middles did not know how to row.

Mr. Blakke, whose reputation as an oarsman has been a sore trial to him, was persuaded, in the goodness of his heart, to take the Washington clubs in hand, and straight

backs, long reaches forward, and pulling with the body, and particularly the legs, instead of merely with the arms, were the result. About a year ago Admiral Porter published an article in *The Army and Navy Journal* inviting outside clubs to row the indistipation. Several clubs acted upon this invitation, but no arrangement could be made as to time, at all practicable for them.

Early in the Surray the Ounker City, the sicked crew

to the credit of the stout hearts that carried them tarongh.

The boat of the Philadelphians is a shell built by "the champon" Efflott of Greenpoint, 4s feet long, 19 inches wide, werching about 120 is; that of the midanipmen is a paper boat built by Waters, Baleh & Co. of Troy of about the same dimensions. The style of the two crews does not differ very materially, except that the exception of the "Quakers" is more finished. Both reach well over their tees at the beginning of the stroke, and crook their legs most here, the latter more than has been seen in this country, then with backs square and feet firmly brused, they fall back with great force, and with arms perfectly straight, throw their weight upon the oar, rather than their muscles (the midshipmen coming back notleeably further), and then, with a slow recovery, they are forward and at it acain. During practice the "City" men averaged as strokes to their opponents 36; a minute, but as the oars of the latter are 5; inches wide in the biade (haif an inch wider than those of the former), they are able to do as much work with fewer strokes.

Sinches.

o. 2-C. R. Adams, 23 years; weight, 155 pounds; hight, 5 feet 9 ches. No. 3-J. E. Reyburn, 24 years; weight, 1364 pounds; hight, 5 feet T

in hight. 2—C. D. Galloway, second class; 160 pounds; 20 years; 5 feet

nehes. No. 3—W. M. Wood, first class; 145 pounds; 20 years; 5 feet 94 inches No. - J. A. Post, first class: 153 pounds; 20 years; 5 feet 94 inches. Ectru-G. A. Merriam, first class; 133 pounds; 21 years; 5 feet 94

The arrangements were perfected late last night by the The arrangements were perfectly appointed to following appointment of N. Thouren as referee, and the following gentlemen as judges: On the part of the Quaker City Chib, George W. Parker, J. B. Agnew: on the part of the Midshipmen, Lieut.-Commanders Segsbee and Cotton. Midshipmen, Lleut.-Commanders Segsbee and Cotton, by the trains and also by boat from Baltimore a number of members and friends of the Quaker City Club arrived here, and were present to witness the rice. Among the number were J. M. Ferguson, commander of the Schuylkill Navy, and F. A. Donaldson, Secretary; also, a delegation from the Analostan Boat Club of Washington City, composed of W. B. Blanchard, Lawrence Gardner, H. Melville Gurley, L. R. Woods, C. S. Johnson, and L. S. Mattingity.

number were J. M. Ferguson, commander of the schuylkill Navy, and F. A. Donaldson. Secretary, also, a delegation from the Analostan Boat Club of Washington City, composed of W. B. Blanchard, Lawrence Gardner, H. Melville Gurley, L. R. Woods, C. S. Johnson, and L. S. Mattingly.

Shortly before eleven o'clock this morning the spectators gathered on the piers commanding a view of the course. A large number previously provided with passes were permitted on board the steam-tug Phiox, and the party assembled on the deck of the frigate Constitution. A high wind was blewing and during the entire time of the race a disagreeable, cold rain was falling. The attendance was not large, owing to the exceedingly disagreeable weather. The officers, midshipmen and marines at the Academy were out in full force. Among those on board the Phiox were Mr. Borie, the Governor of the State of Maryland, and Mr. Golloday, Secretary of State; Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood and other members of the Board of Visitors, also a party of officers and a nimber of ladies.

At 11 o'clock precisely the Phiox left her wharf and steamed out into the stream, and took position at the starting buoys, in order to enable the referce and judges to witness the start. By 110 o'clock the two boats arrived at the starting buoys, and were held there resting, with their sterns against the two boats anchored in pesition at the buoys, to give a fair and even start. Mr. Blakie, having the midshipmen under his direction, was present in a small boat, palied by midshipmen, and having seen everything in shape, rowed up the course, in order to get a good view. In one of the boats at the starting buoy were the timekeepers, Midshipman Buil, and Mr. Zeigher of the Quaker City Club, also Midshipman Winslow. The time was kept by a Greenwich chronometer.

At precisely 11 o'clock 31 minutes and is seconds, the word "go" was given, and both boats started upon their competitive voyage. The start could not pessibly have been more fair. The midshipmen be the first the midshipmen had

THE TURF.

FIRST DAY'S RACING AT WHITBY, CANADA-THE QUEEN'S PLATE. WHITBY, Ontario, May 24.—The Canadian

racing season begun to-day. Being a public holiday—the Queen's Birthday—a large crowd of some 10,000 peo the Queen's Birthday—a large crowd of some 10,000 peo-ple was present. There was a dearth of notabilities, neither the Prince nor the Governor being able to attend. The weather was pleasant and the track good. Betting was light, about \$60,000 only changing hands. The only was light, about \$60,000 only changing hands. The only accident was of rather a serious character. Mr. John Wilkinson tried to cross the track during the second race, and was knocked down by Sir Archibaid. He was carried away insensible, and his recovery is doubtful.

The first race was a dash of two miles for a plate of fifty guineas sterling, given annually to each Province by the Queen, for horses bred in the Province, and which had never previously won public money. It is about thirty years since this race was established in Quebec, and eleven in Ontario. Among the winners in the former Province are some horses well known to American turfmen, such as Robinson Crusee, dewess, Rocket, Centipede, Emma Dale (owned by Mr. Forbes of Boston), Tim Whiller, Lottery, and others. In Ontario, Don Juan, Lapidist, Settie, Wild Rose, Lady Norfolk and others have won the emblem. There were this year, twentytwo entries and ten starters. Pools sold freely, although for small amounts, and the favorites were generally Tor-